MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

VOL 36, NO 198

CLOSING BATES Vesterday of cotton and gold:

New York cotton, 12 5 16c. Memphiscotton, 111c. New York gold, 1111. Memphis gold, 1101.

## WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER ] For the south Atlantic, gulf States and Tennessee, higher barometer, southerly to easterly winds, and nearly stationary temperature, and frequent thunder-

WE WILL, on the first of September, issue our usual annual review of the cotton trade of the city, together with a resume of the general market for the year. The edition of the APPEAL of that date will be unusually large, offer ing facilities for advertisers such as in other years they have not hesitated to avail themselves of. In order to facilitate us in our efforts to cater for the pub lic acceptably, and creditably to ourselves, we remind our friends thus early and solicit a continuance of the generous support which for thirty-six years the people of Memphis have extended to the APPEAL. Orders fer papers and advertisements will be received up to the last day of this month at our count-

THERE is more railroad work going on In California at this time than in any other State in the Union.

THE Holly Spring: South says that Judge J. A. Orr, late Republican judge, has telegraphed to Colonel Muldrow, Democratic nominee for congress in the first district, pledging him his hearty

THE following Democratic congressional nominations were made in Obio yesterday: Third district - John A. Savage, by acclamation; eighth district -George Arthur, of Clark county; thirteenth district-William W. Poston,

THE "regular" R dicals of Arkansas put a State ticket in the field yesterday, in opposition to the "irregulars" who challenged the Democrats with a ticket some time ago. In this case, certainly, "the more the merrier."

THE greatest southern outrage yet perpetrated is that by the Democra's of Atau ama. Thirty-five thousand major ity is more than Boutwell, Morton and Logan can stand. We ought to have another investigation after the siyle of

Under the head "Letters from the People" our readers will find a communication indicting the Rulical party worthy more than usual attention. It is from the pen of a distinguished lawyer, and is the strongert statement of our grievances that we have yet seen on

THE congressional aspirations of S ephen A. Douglas, jr., son of Senator Douglas, have been nipped in the bud. He was a candidate for nomination hafore the Republican convention of the fifth North Carolina district, but was tiefeated by one Boyd. He, has, how-

In the house, yesterday, a resolution unworthy and incompetent to hold that position, and that owing to the negligovernment had been swindled out of thirty-two thousand dollars by Tiltor, Wheelwright & Co.

THE Augu ta (Ga.) Constitutionalist states that the foreman of the jury in the Hamburg (S. C.) riot is a refugae from justice, there being an indictment against him in Richmond county, Georgia, for burglary, from whence he fled. It also says the sistement of the witnesses before the coroner and jury were as wild, contradictory and malicious as they could possibly be, and no man was safe the party testifying.

MR. NORDHOFF writes from Washington to the New York Herald: "As some of the administration journals are trying to fling suspicion on Bluford Wilson, it is proper to say of him that he is a very able, honorable, frank and courof the treasury, without fear or favor, and with very great ability managing

In the senate je terday the amendment of the house of representatives to thousand copies of the majority and miwhich recently investigated Mississippi passed. Mr. Allison called up the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill, and in answer to the question of Senator E-Imunds, said that the bill was agreed upon by the committee, and it appropriated exactly five million dollars. The report of the confernay, 10. Senators Boutwell, Cockrell, Conkling, Dawes, Eston, M'Creery, Morrill, Wadleigh, Wallace and Whyte, voted in the negative. Senator Edmunds, who voted in the negative, fore the vote was announced, and then being a resolution to print ten thousand ator windom caned up the nouse of the provide temperarily for the expenditures of the government, which was passed. The senate then went into exception seed to seed the seed to seed the seed to seed the seed to seed the seed to seed to seed to seed to seed the seed to s

THE TURKS AND SERVIANS.

The Porte Willing to Negotiate for Peace whenever Leading Powers are Disposed to Intervene, but is Opposed to an Armistice.

The Servians Refuse all Proffers of Mc. diation, and will not Treat for Peace until the Turks are under the Walls of Belgrade.

The Cross and the Crescent Humbug-State of Affairs in Turkey - The Prospect in Servia-Interview with the Patriot Prince Milan.

Paris, August 10 .- An article by John E nile Lemoinne, to whom is in-trusted the supervision of the English correspondence of the Journal des Debats, published in that journal to-day, insists upon the necessity of prompt in-tervention to put a stop to the atrocities of the Turks. He says it is for Eogland to interfere, because England, being the avowed protectress of Turkey, is unanimously considered in Europe to be re-sponsible for the conduct of the Turks. A special to the Le Temps, from Vienna, says a note, which restricts the Servian premier, is preparing to be sent to the powers giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Servia, and may serve equally to pave the way for mediation or for justifying the war to the death. LONDON, August 10 .- A special to the

daily News, from Trebinja, says that the Montenegrins have retired, some toward Padgoritza, and some toward Bangani, Monkhtar Pasha has made an excursion to the frontier unmolested. An offensive movement of the Turks is

London, August 10.—The Standard's Berlin special says that the Porte has positively declared a willingness to negofate for peace whenever the powers are di-posed to intervene, but is not will- what the day may bring forth. It got ing to agree to an armistice before the entry of the Turks into Belgrade. The Standard's Ragusa special says that Tjeladin Pasha has arrived at Ne-

his recovery nearly certain. ng in the direction of Banja.

his position at the Banja pass, where he chief of the Bosnians, appounces that he has taken seven Torkish intrenchments and occupied several villages on

PARIS, August 10 .- A dispatch to Le Temps states that Ristics, the Servian premier, rejects all offers of mediation, declaring that Servia will not treat for

peace until the Turks are under the walls CROSS AND CRESCENT. religions decorating the same fl.g There is no mistake about this strange of boats which bind s Stamboul of the Mohammedan to Galats of the Gisour. the wide, spacious, sun-lit Bosporus, ever been made a Presidential elector. and that ceaseless, wondrous crowd shore to the other—such were the settings of as strange a picture as eastern was adopted declaring that Isaiah Han-or western eyes have ever beheld. It com, chief of the bureau of construction was heralded by weird playing upon and repairs of the navy department, is pipes, and the monotonous note of a drum. There came first to view, pressing through the throng, which almost filled the bridge, a you hiwhose quietest gence of the secretary of the navy, the movements were those of a maniac. In his hands gleamed two long scimeters, on his head was the green turban, which denoted his descent from the Prophet: and, as the noise of the musicians rose, and the sound of the strained velium grew louder, he kept time and rhyim with head, hands and feet; now turning round, and now jumping; now writhing as though in direful agony; and then, delivering an earnest petition, bending his head to the dust, and prostrating himself on the ground. Behind him were the reeds and the drum; in rear of them again marched a standard-bearer, and it was in his hands that was borne aloft the flag which bore the emblems of the Crescent and the Cross. At sight of whose mere name only was known to the lad-for he is not more than twenty years of age-the faces of the bystanders " urn pale with excitement, and almost every minute some one, enchanted, as it were, by the rough melody and the dancer, falls silently into the procession which follows the banner. A strange cortege it is, truly. There are Soitas, Armeniaus, O'd Turks and New Turks, Greeks and Roman Catholics, some with fez and others in turban ageous man, who did his duty as solicitor | some with straw bals and others with bare heads, all following the lead of the frantic youth. And when the air grows livelier or his gyrations more rapid, many complicated affairs, amid vexa- when he raises his own voice and gives ticus hindrances, with uncommon skill a loud cry of anguish, knives, pistoie, sticks, swords are lifted high in the air, or flourished round by those more moved than the rest. To one uninstructed, the sight is wholly inexplicable. Why the Crescent and the Cross on one and the same banner? Why this strange conjunction of christian and Turk? was such a spectacle ever beheld before

in the city of the sultan, under the very shadow of the Great Mesque of St. Sophia? The answer was very simple. resolved to call for volunteers, to send restraining the religious and national passions aroused and kept up round the priests and call the loysl of Stamboul to arms: and as these days of Murad V are very different from those of that the christians of the Byzantine city | her interior embarrassments, would have should not be forgotten, but that their aid should be asked too, and hence this ly supported from without, and it is owcombination of the Crescent and the Cross upon one and the same flag. The device was successful; band after band her turn appeared on the scene, it was has been collected, and forwarded rapidly to Besicz-one of the little viilages in the Bosporus, notable to Euglishmen for the fact that during the Crimeau war the British fleet lay there at another—and there are drilled. Military rives when popular currents defy their tremendous spurt, while Lucille slipped bell tents stand by hundreds on Asiatic shore, filled with the christians ment, excited and encouraged during latter won by just about a length, Ful-Torks and by which the report was agreed on; re- who have responded to the call of the fifteen months can no longer be stopped. lerton second, and Lucille a good third, jected. The senate then resumed the Porte, and, if strength of limb and will. The young prince of Servia, placed be- she having trotted finely the last half, ingness of heart be anything worth, the four or five thousand volunteers already the loss of throne—in any case, the loss Third Heat.—Fullerton was drawn together must soon do good work. of the preponderating position he oc- the rear when the word was given, but extra copies of the message of the Pres- I should say that about half of them | cupied in the hopes of the slaves-bas | he made a fine burst, however, on the regard to the recent difficulty at Hamburg, South Carolina. Senator Sherident and accompanying documents in were Softas, young fanatical Moham- preferred to stake all, and the war has turn, and at the quarter was neck and as possible-very excellent young men | tion is whether Prince Milan could avoid | man then resumed his argument in many ways, but very capable of distit. When the king of Piedmont went and spoke at much length, reviewing | turbing the peace at any moment. Five | to war alone against Austria, that was | Fullerton and Bodine were about even, the letters of Tilden and Hendricks, and denouncing the Democratic party. He gathered from the strange throng which | but he was irresistibly forced into it unwas responded to by Senator M'Donald, fills the streets of Stamboul, but about der penalty of losing his position as chief who made one of the best speeches of which little else is known. And day by of the Italian nation. If Servia remains the session, defending Tilden and Hendricks, the Democracy and the people dricks, the Democracy and the people dricks are dricked dricks. tices the adventurers; for shillings are she will not be strong enough to cope

number of Boftas in the capital city and | Borvia cannot reckon on the assistance adds to the troops at the seat of war.

Correspondence of London Daily News, same How far the efforts to persuade Europe that the christian populations of the empire are on the side of the government will be successful it is hardly for me to esy. I can, however, confidently bear | the enthus asm of christian Europe; she witness that so far in Constantinople keeps aloof from the present movement they have been ludicrous failures. We and considers herealf the veritable incar were amused four or five days ago by an nation and legitimate heir of the old official statement that a petition had empire of the east. Still less can Servia been drawn up and signed by a number reckon on the sympathy of Hungary, of Greeks who had volunteered for the who is quite of a different race, and for army, and were anxious to serve their | whom the triumph of the Slaves would isw'ul sovereign. The petition was be the signal of her own decadence printed, and ought to have been satisfactory. The skeptical public, however, only laughed and asked who were the tures to attack the Turkish masses, it is signers. Some of the leading Greeks, however, among the wealthiest and most intelligent men of the capital, felt themselves aggrieved at the sugg stion of a treason so base, and drew up a formal protest against the statement, of the signers. It is needless to say that their challenge has remained unanthat the document itself was drawn up by a Turkish official, and that if it were ever signed at all-which is doubtfulit was only by jail-birds, or by an altogether insignificant number of the dregs of the Greek population. The same history attaches to the alleged Armenian petiion. The respectable Armenians of the place utterly repudiate it. The bands of volunteers already alluded to have, during the week, paraded the streets with the view, as far as I can gather, of allowing us to see that there are volunteers. A more villainous looking set of men it would be impossible to see. It is currently said that the majority of them we been let out of prison on condition that they would volunteer, and the appearance of the men fully justifies the suggestion. The journals announce to us that in commemoration of the accession of the new sultan the remainder of the sentences of men who have completed a certain proportion of their punshment has been remitted, but this remission applies only to those who have been found guilty of crimes other than political offenses.

STATE OF THINGS IN TURKEY.

ondon Daily News, July 18th.] A private letter from Constantinople "Out here we are truly living a life of excitement, and never know the chris lars. This can hardly be wonthem and their rulers. And as at least three-fourths of the Turks in Stamboul PARIS, August 10 —A dispatch to the Liberti, says the suitan is better, and their living, the only wonder is how they manage to get along at all, nearly that General Horvatoritch maintains A Turk from the highest to the lowest, tented, provided he has his bacey, coffee, and the government of his village, and openly curses all rulers, even of his own race, feels it a natural part of his lot to lord it over all giaours, and cannot understand being thwarted in this. When the dish gets very empty, also feels it the correct t to see served up a pair of spurs—as was the good old fashion in the north of

England-and go a plundering. It is u fortunately the policy of the British government to try to whitewash and pooh-pooh the state of things out here, the fact is that every department is utterly broken down in its working-that a christian's evidence is not received by any of the cadis out of so bad is it that when Musselmen are accused of stealing catle, the owner's evidence is not taken, ing successfully with the Bosnian insur- castward and toward British America. ut he has to suborn two Turkish gypsies o swear the cattle belonged to the christian. The Circassians are a complete blight to the country, and are encouraged by the Turkish authorities to rob, and are never caught when they murder, which they constantly do, the natives. Before the insurrection broke out in Bulgaria, an organized system of tolen esttle and horses were taken down o Gallipoli at the Dardanelles, and passed into Asia, and the produce of the ndustry (?) of the Asiatic Circassians rought back. A native hardly dared o claim his own, even if he saw it, and it was safer for him to buy it back chesp if he could do so. These are facts known to all, but proof would be difficu't out here. Even in the schools the Circassians lord it, and the masters are in fear of them. I have heard some curious stories, but they are too long to yarn off. However, the Turks themselves have lately felt their sting and may try and tighten their rule is they do not fear them too much. The carful atrocities they have committed in Bulgaria are only too true, albeit this is denied in England, and said they are made much of. They, any way, cannot be put on paper, as they are much too sad and horrible. No christian up there can leave his village, and that may be burnt at any moment if the pasha is told or suspects 'Comite,' as they call it, has any of its members in it. At Gobrojova (?) they arrested all the members and professors of the Bulgarian college, because among the instruments they found a model of a telegraphic apparatus, and therefore they must be sponding with those ir revolt These persons, upward of twenty, are still in prison, although it was proved it was impossible to use the model for the purpose they supposed it was there for. Many are the like instances, but then the only two French papers-one semiofficial-dare not publish any of the news from Bulgaria. All the other European papers are suspended or sup-

THE SERVIAN PROSPECTS. At the time when it was thought and when we shared the hope that the great eastern crisis would be again adjourned. we added that the danger did not any longer lie in the bellicese dispositions of the governments, but in the difficulty of than a year past. Had the Herzegoleft to its own forces Turkey, in spite of easily suppressed it; but it was evidenting to that foreign aid that it has been able to hold out. When England, in presumed that Russia would feel bound, on her side, to stop or delay the general movement, had the thing been possible. But government and diplomatists are action. This is what has now happened. The slave national and religious moveReturn of General Sheridan and Staff from a Visit to General Terry-

THE RED MAN.

Statement of General For-

sythe-Contradictions.

of Colonel Reno of

the Seventh.

ST. PAUL, August 10 .- General For-

The Troops in Good Condition and Eager for the Fray-The Indians, though Active, are not Anxious for an Engagement. queness of this isolation, and if she venapparently because she thinks that she cannot be abandoned, and that Russia cannot give up Sitting Bull Suing for Peace in Vainrole as a protecting power. The Eng-He Must be Punished for the Cuslish government, it is true, has declared it will not interfere with the interior ter Massacre-Official Report

challenging the production of the names | quarrels between the Porte and its provinces, but it has also added that if any other foreign power intervene, England swered. I have good reason to know | will be found to do likewise. Lord Derby said: "Nobody supposes that the maintenance of the Ottoman empire under any form is possible if there exists permanent dissatisfaction among the sythe, of General Sheridan's staff, christian races, which form in European Turkey a majority too numerous and too powerful by their intelligence to be dominsted merely by force." This is per-feetly true, but it solves nothing, and only proves the necessity of changing the present state of things. The same impossibility of living together will exist after the war as it exists to-day. Turkish domination can only maintain itself by force. If the insurgents are victorione they may obtain independence on tue guarantee of a separate administration and the enjoyment of political rights; if, on the other hand, they are rushed by numbers and discipline, their situation may well call for the interven-tion of the whole of Europa -[John

of the Danublan principalities, which are

also peopled by a race that desires to be

es to make himself a rallying point.

derating, and a prince that wish-

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE MILAN. Mr. Forbes, correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Parajin (near Alexicatz), on Friday, July 14th, thus describes his interview with Prince

Lomoinne in the Journal des Debats

Milan of Servia: I had an interview with Prince Milan this morning. The prince is tall, stout, very muscular, and greatly resembles Prince Napoleon, but is more mobile. very hot for us all at one time, and was | He dilated with much animation on the ouch and go for a general rising against | unity of the Servian people. The Bosnians, the Servians, the Herzegovinians selebrated a victory over Leschjanin at Zaicar, whereas three Turkish assaults thereon were utterly unsuccessful. The prince then gave an account of the military position, and explained the | that affair is mainly correct, but there tion of Tchernayeff, on the march with eight battalions northward along the eastern frontier toward Z sicar, to cope with a column of Turks from Widdin.

now at Isvor. His second command holds Ak-Palauka and the Clusura Pass. No Tarks have parsed the defile at Novi Bazar. The Turks and Servians are confronting each other behind earthworks. Leschiavin is holding his own on the eastern frontier. Olimpies, after desper-Montenegrin co-opera ion is horough and hearty. sation by an emphatic declara ion that Servia would fight to the last gasp for the emancipation of the christians of Besnia and toe Herzegovina from Turkish oppression, from the villainy of as, and the atrocities of the

Buchi-Bezouks, who, pending the declaration of war, had ravaged the frontier vilinges. The question was no longer peop e had taken it out of the hands of governments and diplomatists. It was a national question. He was merely the instrument of the ungovernable impulse and the christian races against Turkish

## oppression. SPORTING NEWS.

The Saratoga Races. SARATGGA, August 10.-The weather is very hot. The races were well attended. The first race-distance five furlonge, for two-year-olds, was won by Puryear's Narragausett filly, second, Bremer third, Time, 1:03% The Kenner stakes for two miles was won by the brother to Bassett, Sultana second, Barricade third. Time, 3:35. The mile and a half dash was won by Picalo, Burgoo second, Inspiration third. Madge was the favorite, with Pennington second choice. Time, 2:381. The selling race of one mile and a quarter was won by Arcturus, Romney second, Meco third. Time, 2:11}. Arcturus sold for \$350 in a pool of \$3700. Meco was the favorite; Papermaker second choice. The Rochester Races.

ROCHESTER, August 10 .- The third day's race was attended by between ten and twelve thousand people. In the free for all race Green appeared with Lucille Golddust, having chosen her in preference to Lula; George Voorhees appeared behind Judge Fullerton, the notification of Dan Mace's expulsion from the Buffalo track having been received by the association; Charles Marvin drove Smuggler and Pete Johnson Bodine. First Heat.-Bodine drew the po'e

Smuggler second place, Fullerton third and Lucille Golddust ou side. The start was to Bodine's advantage, but be immediately went up and fell to the rear; Fullerton led all the way to the three-quarter pole, Smuggler gradually closing closing up, and during a magnificent race up the homestretch Smuggler passed Fullerton, winning the heat by nearly two lengths amid tremendous Second Heat.—Smuggler a hot favo:

ite in the pools, selling at \$100, while the field sold only from \$20 to \$30. Fullerton was given a poor start, while the others got off even. At the quarter Smuggler led a length, Golddust and Bodine being even for second place. tremendous sport, while Lucille slipped and fell behind. Fullerton gradually closed on Smuggler to the finish, but the

Third Heat.-Fullerton was again in Lucille and Golddust, who were only a length behind him. At the quarter gained somewhat on Smuggler on the third quarter, but the stallion was equal

At the conclusion of the race Smuggler was presented by Mr. Whitney, on behalf of the ladies of Rochester, with

ing left Terry's camp, at the mouth of Bashud river, a week ago last Tuesday. In conversation with army officers while here, General Forsythe corrected several erroneous statements recently telegraphed from Bismarck, and forwarded from this point. It was stated General Terry had fallen back eighty miles, which is the merest nonsense, and gives a false impression to the public. There was no falling back at all. The evening before General Forsythe left General Terry, s scout from General Crook's command had reached General Terry. General Crook was then somewhere near the headwaters of R sebud river, or between that and Tongue river. Now at this time General Terry was at the mouth of Big Horn river, and in order to make communication between himself and General Crook easier he dropped down the river to the mouth of the Rucebud, between which point and General Crook's command the distance was no greater than from the mouth of Big Horn, while the country to be traversed was infinitely more favorable for the march of troops. Besides, the scout alluded to furnished the news that Indian trails had been found leading to the east between General Crook and the Yellowstone, and the junction of Genhad all identical characteristics, the eral Terry and Crook at a point further at of additional reinforcements at Scutari is expected. They are coming under Mehemet Pashs, who will assume the Turks on kindred races. He was fighting for the wilhdrawal of the Turks General Terry are disheartened at the from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and prospects before them. Colonel Smith, would not shouthe his sword until this | who accompanied General Forsythe, ut-LONDON, August 10.—General Tscho-lack, who, with General Antitch, de-rears. It need hardly be said that brib-what tartly on England's attitude favor-what tartly on England's attitude favorfeated Deverish Pashs near Sienitza, is ery never had a brighter time, and ing the Turkish status quo as a counter- his men are in the best possible spirits reported to be retreating from that place. General I chernesyeff is advanc- iroduced into all the offices. As for re- Servia, he protested, would in nothing ages in a fair and square fight. There og in the direction of Banja.

form or progress with the Turks, it is a telegram from St. Petersburg says out of the question, and not in them.

form or progress with the Turks, it is out of the question, and not in them. falsehood, to be made is in regard to the scalping only wishes to be left alone, and is con- Turkey exists but on paper. Its finances and quartering of an Indian by Dave are rotten, its government corrupt, its | Campbell, pilot of the steamer Far West, very telegrams are lies. It claimed and | and a party from that steamer that left the boat to attack some Indian marauders that were found at a point above Fort Buford, where a supply of forage was stored. The telegraphic account of

> o' and in close proximity to General Crook's command, it was not believed that they would show fight or allow General Crook or General Terry to get a chance at them in a body. Regarding the work on the Yellowtone posts, the information is corroborated that it would be impossible to get the material through the river by the boats, the water in the Yellowstone be ing extremely low. The supply boats for General Terry's command were unable to cross the shoals and bars, and had to be lightened in order to make the trip with partial loads The steamof the people. He professed a high re- ers which were freighted with material gard for Euglish public opinion, and re-joiced it was turning in favor of Servia goes at Buford, where they will remain till spring when work on the proposed forts will be commenced. It may be stated on the authority of those best posted, who bring the very latest news from General Terry, that the situation is regarded as highly favorable. Fully four thousand men are in the field, under the very best officers, and the men are in excellent condition and spirits. Supplies of all kind are equal to every requirement. The chances for an early coalition between the forces o Generals Terry and Crook are extremely favorable. The Indians, though active, are not auxious for a decisive engagement: and in all respects no danger of

learned, although the

and Big Horn.

any reverses to the national troops is to be apprehended in any quarter. OMAHA, August 10 -The courier sent to Red Cloud agency from Fort Laramie on Monday last returned there during last night, and says that when near Run ning Water he was met by six Indians, who shot at him and wounded his horse. He hid along the sandhills and escaped. CHEYENNE, August 10 .- A government courier who left Fort Laramie for Red Cloud agency Monday was attacked near Running Water by six Indians firing from a distance of fifty yards. They drove him into the sandbills and chased him twenty miles, when his horse being wounded, he left him and hid in a gulch all day, and at night returned to Fort Laramie. Forty cavalry arrived at that post to-day, and will leave for Camp

Robinson to-morrow. Sitting Bull Suing for Peace WASHINGTON, August 9.—General Sherman says the proposition from the agency Indians that a cessation of hostilities with Sitting Bull and his adherents shall be arranged in the interests of permanent peace, is altogether out of the question for several reasons. The Indian tribes with which the government is at war are not such a nation as to allow to establish any negotiation of this or any other character. No confidence can be placed in their promises. While another potent reason for not favoring the petition of the peaceable Indians at the agency, is that the request does not come from the hostile tribes, and there is no ground for believing the desire for peace. General Sheridan's views on the proposition has not yet been received at headquarters. Reno's Report.

The Army and Navy Journal contains Colonel Reno's official report—as the senior surviving commander of the This is a bold raid. seventh cavalry-of the battle of the Little Big Horn, in which General Cus ter lost his life. The report, dated July 5th, sheds light upon certain points hitherto obscure. Following is the immorning, Custer motioned me to cross to him, which I did, and moved nearer to his column, until about half-past twelve in the afternoon, when Lieutenant Cooke, adjutant, came to ma and said the village was only two miles to the occasion, however, and won easily ahead, and the Indians running away. thought prudent, and to charge afterward, and that the whole outfit would

thing in front of me, and that they were strong. I deployed, and, with the Red scouts on my left, charged down the valley, driving the Indians with great ease for about two and a half miles. I, however, soon saw that I was being drawn into some trap, as they certainly would fight harder, and especially as we were nearing their village, which was still standing; besides, I could not see Custer, or any other support, and at the same time the very earth seemed to grow Indians, and they were rushing toward me in swarms, and in all directions. I saw I must defend myself, and give up the attack mounted. This I did, taking possession of a point of woods, and which furnished, near its edge, a shelter for the horses; dismounted and fought them on foot, making headway through the wood. I soon found myself in the vicinity of the village, saw that I was fighting odds of at least five to one, and that my only hope was to get out of the woods, where I would soon have been surrounded, and gain some high ground. I moved to the summit of the highest bluff but seeing and hearing nothing of Custer, sent Captain Weir, with his company, to open communications with the other command. He soon sent back by Lieutenent Hare that he could go no futher, and the Indians were getting around him; at this time he was keeping up a heavy fire from his skirmish line. I at once turned every-thing back to the first position I had taken on the high, and which seemed the best. I dismounted the men, and the horses and mules of the pack-train driven together in a depression, put the

ossed through this city yesterday, havmen on the crests of the hills making the depression, and had hardly done so when was furiously attacked; this was about six o'clock in the evening; we held our ground with the lost of eighteen enlisted men killed and forty-six wounded until the attack ceased, about nine o'clock at night. As I knew by this time their overwhelming numbers, and had given up any support from the portion of the regiment with Caster, I had the men dig rifle pits; barricaded with dead horses, mules, and boxes of hard bread the opening of depression toward the Indians in which the animals were herded, and made every ex-ertion to be ready for what I saw would be a terrific assault the next day. All Indians holding a scalp-dance under-neath us in the bottom, in our hearing. On the morning of twenty-sixth I felt morning, I heard the crack of two ritles. This was the signal for the beginning of a fire which I have never seen equated. Every rifle was handled by an expert and skilled mark sman, and with a range that exceeded our carbine, and it was simply impossible to show any part of the body before it was struck. We could see, as the day brightened, countless hordes of them pouring up the the valley from out the village, and scampering over the high points toward the place ing all the Sioux nation, and also all the desperadoes, renegades, half-breeds, and squaw men between the Missouri and the Arkansas and east of the Rocky mountains. They must have numbered at least two thousand five hundred warriors. The fire did not slacken until about half-past nine in the morning. and then we discovered that they were was no scalping and mutilation of any making a desperate attempt, and which Indians. One of the men of Campbell's wasd irected against the line held by party who was wounded by the Sioux companies H and M. In this attack was brought back to the boat, but he they charged close enough to use their died shortly afterward from his injuries. lows and arrows, and one man lying The Indians, as far as could be tead within our lines was touched by the "coup stick" of one of the foremost Indians. When I say the stick was was by no means definite, were still supposed to be massed somewhere between the Rosebud river only about ten or twelve feet long, some dea of the desperate and reckless fighting of these people may be understood. valled that one of the two alternatives About two o'clock in the afternoon the was left them, either to scatter to the grass in the bottom was set on fire and ollowed up by the Indians, who encouror retire southward to the Big Horn aged its burning, and it was evident i mountains. Although they were in fron of a dense cloud of smoke, behind which they were packing and preparing to move their tepees. It was between six and seven o'clock in the evening that the village came out from behind the clouds of smoke and dust. close and good view of them as they filed away in the direction of the Big Horn mountains, moving in almost perfect military order; the length of the olumn was fully equal to that of a large

> ing fire, and that they fell back to secure a position from which to defend themselves; but they were followed too closely by the Indians to permit him to form any kind of a line. I think that had the regiment gone in as a body, and, from the woods in which I fought, ad vanced on the village, that its destruction was certain, but he was full confident they were running, or he would before the fight, attacking in the dayime at noon, and when they were on the qui vive, instead of early in the

secial Telegram to the Galveston News. SAN ANTONIO, August 7 .- On the seend instant Indians came to Frio cauon, took thirty horses, crossed to Sabinal him that tures, getting many horses; through all the neighboring rauchos. a heard of cattle, and took fifteen horses. This morning another trail of about miles from Uvalde. This band attacked Adams's cow-hunters, and after a fight took thirty or forty horses from them. A party of citizens are after the Indians, and are likely to come up with them. A cavalry detachment is out from Fort Clark to head them, and a party of citizens are watching the Kickapoe springs.

army of the Potomac, as I have seen it

trail, it is evident to me that Custer in-

tended to support me by moving further

lage in flank; that he found the distance

greater to the ford than he anticipated;

hat he did not charge, but his march

had taken so long, although his trail

shows that he moved rapidly, that they

were ready for him; that companies

and I, and perhaps part of company E

prossed to the village or attempted it at

the charge, and were met by a stagger-

BASE BALL BATTLINGS. At New York, NEW YORK, August 10.-Mutuals, 9; ; Mutuals, I. First base on errors-Mutuals, 4; Athletics, 1. At Cedar Hill, Ky. LOUISVILLE, August 10.-At Cedar villes, 4; St. Louis, 5. Base hits-Louisvilles, 12; St. Louis, 5. Earned runs—but he did not remember whether he Louisvilles, 2; St. Louis, 1. Time—One said so or not. hour and fifty five minutes. Umpire-William Walker.

WASHINGTON.

The Republicans in the Senate Kill the House Bill Repealing the Resumption Act-The Public School Constitutional Amend-

The Democrats of the House Unite with the Republicans in the Passage of - a Resolution pectaing for the Enforcement of the 15th Amendment.

The Indian Appropriation Bill-John A. Logan and the Whisky Trials-What Winfield Scott 5 mith Learned from Bluford Wilson, Etc.

Washington, August 10.—The sen-ste finance committee informally agreed that the house bill repealing the date of the resumption act shall sleep in their committee till next winter.

Logan on the Whisky Trials. Senator Logan was before the whisky committee this afternoon, and nounced as false all that Solicitor Wilson had said or testified concerning him, and he branded as false all statements or insinuations connecting him with whisky frauds, as he had no connection directly or indirectly with the ring, and only knew of its doings and results of its trial from newspapers.

The examination of Washburne, chief government, while explaining to him this night the men were busy, and the and Supervisor Tutton his views of granting immunity to those who would admit their guilt, said in this way he expected to reach Senator Logan confident that I could hold my own, and and Mr. Farwell, but the witness did not was ready as far as could be, when at wish to be understood as saying that daylight, about half-past two in the D xter said these parties would be in-

Senator Logan appeared before the committee, by request, when Represen-tative Plaisted read to him the following letter, addressed by Solicitor Wilson to Secretary Bristow, dated December 3,

DEAR GENERAL-Mr. Cook was just in to see me with some startling news. He saw President Grant after he met you, and was assured by the President that he would remove Ward designated for them by their chief, and which entirely surrounded our position.

They had sufficent numbers to completely encircle us, and men were struck on was especially noteworthy was a letter was passed—yeas 174, nays 2, those voting nay being Bland, of Missouri, and and to that end, opposite side of the lines from where the | to Cook from a reliable friend in Chica- | Reagan, of Texas. fright, and which charges that he is in it, and that the atmosphere is full of rumors about Ward's connection with The relations with Distilthe ring. ler Powell, etc., inclosed from the books, may interest you. The Lord give you wisdom, Faithfully, wilson. Senator Logan said he had read such a letter in a newspaper, but not in the printed testimony before the committee, and said the statement of Wilson was seemingly made on purpose to cast reflections on him. It was a great surprise, for the reason that early last December, when he was very sick, almost to death, Wilson and Supervisor Matthews visited him at his room in the Palmer house in Chicago. Wilson must have known that the declarations in his letter were false concerning every particular It was false in all its parts, so far as it

referred to him, by insinuation or otherwise. At that time he was confined to was done for a purpose-which purpose his bed, and could not move, and had I discovered, later on, to be the creation | not walked a step for six weeks. He was in that condition when Wilson and Matthews visited him. Mr. Matthews, who was present in the committe room, confirmed what had just been said by the senator, who, resuming his statement, We had a said that any insinuation, directly or indirectly, remotely or otherwise, made by Wilson or others, charging him with being connected, directly or indirectly, with a whisky ring in C leagn or elsewhere, was a falsehood from beginning division of the cavalry corps of the to end. He never had any connection, directly or indirectly, with any distilon its march. After following over his lery, or any connection with distillers or them whatever; nor had he knowledge developed in trials and published in the In response to the charge of Mr.

ed him in his efforts to remove cer-

Ward was removed white he (Logan)

Senstor Logan said that

was lying on his bed sick. The only knowledge he had of his removal was a league, asking him to concur in the recommendation of another person. Senater Logan brought Wilson's attention to the fact that some attack had been made on him in the newspapers in connection with the whisky frauds. Wilson said to him and to his wife that he (Logan) had nothing to do with them, not have turned from me. I think (after | and that the publications were slauderthe great number of Indians there were ous. While there he was interviewed in the village) that the following reasons | by a reporter, to whom Wilson said that Senator Logan had nothing more to do marching for two days and one night with the whisky ring than he (Wilson) had. [Colonel Matthews confirmed the truth of these assertions.] Senator Logan further said that he never as yet had morning, and, lastly, his unfortunate | been charged by Wilson as having indivision of the regiment into three com- terfered, directly or indirectly, with the prosecution of the whisky frauds in Chicago, or elsewhere. He did, howver, go to the President and recommend Wil son's removal for the reason that District-Attorney Ward, at Chicago, told him that Wilson had said to canon and gathered a large herd. On him that Senator Logan would Rancho creek the Indians killed the have to be indicted as a political neceshepherd of Richard Ware. They then sity, to which the district attorney said went through Ney's and Rhode's pas- there was no testimony to this end, when Wilsor replied: "It makes no dif-Riley's pastures, and followed | ference; indict him first, and find evidence afterward." He had learned some-They camped Friday night at Slaugh- thing to that effect from others. Senator ter's pasture. Near there they struck | Logan went to the President and told Patterson's cow-hunters while penning | him that a man who would act in that way was unfit to be solicitor of the treas Then they crossed Leona river, four ury, especially as Wilson had said that he miles from Uvalde, struck another party (Logan) was innocent of complicity of cow-hunters and took most of their with the whisky frauds. The President, horses w thout a fight. They then went | however, did not remove Wilson. Sensthrough Tileston's pasture on the Leona. | tor Logau did not remember the date of the interview, but it was last spring thirty Indians was discovered about two | Senator Logan wished it to be distinctly understood that his object was not, as had been instnuated, to remove Wilson to rotect the whisky men or any others.

man whose reputation was better than than his own. Representative Cochrane asked Senator Logan whether he ever recommand to the President the removal of Secretary Bristow, which question the senator answered by saying he never interfered in the matter of the President's cabinet. He had no recollection of speaking to the President on the subject of his cabi-Athletics, 7. Rans earned—Athletics, not. He may have conversed with the President about Secretary Bristow, and may have said that he thought Bristov was not in harmony with him on politi-cal matters; may have said if he were Hill the game to-day resulted: Louis-villes, 4; St. Louis, 2. Errors—Louis-cabinet officer. If it had then occurred to him to say so, he would have said it

but because he conspired to destroy a

COLLIERVILLE, TENN, August 10 - about appointments and the subject

as he removed any other man who

abused him. Representative Cochrane and the President being in disagreement as to the relevancy of certain questions in con-nection with General Henderson, Representative Knott was sent for, to whom Representative Cochrane recited the points of disagreement between himself and the President, when Senator Logan said: "I was invited here to answer what Bluford Wilson said about me, but you have introduced matters about the removal of Henderson which have nothing to do with the subject regarding which I was called to testify; you are trying to put me in the position of a boy answer any question asked of me; I told you I knew nothing personally about the whisky ring, and you are

moval of officers. Mr. Cochrane-I was not aware of any specific matters to which you were called to testify.

Senator Logan-You put it bypotheti-ally, and I will not answer to it. Representative Knott then decided that the original question was irrelevant and that Cochrane's statement went still further in the same direction.

W. Scott Smith, a newspaper correspondent, was called, and testified that last fall he had a conversation with Bluford Wilson, who told him that he expected to accure the indictment of Senator Logan and Jasper D. Ward, district attorney; witness asked permission to use this information, but Wilson declined to let him do so; he, however, prepared a dispatch and sent it to his respective papers, saying that two prominent politicians would be indicted, but omitting their names; Wilson further informed him that he was gathering evidence of their complicity in the whisky frauds.

The Democracy and the Fifteenth Amendment,

In the house yesterday, Lord, Demo-erat, of New York, offered a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage pre-scribed by the constitution of the United States is subject to the fifteeenth amendof the secret service, was resumed this ment and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and obafternoon before the sub-committee on the whisky frauds. He testified that served by the United States, and that it Dexter, of the special counsel for the is asserted that the exercise of said right is, in some States, not withstanding the efforts of good citizens, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that the object of the fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights con-ferred by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent the free exercise and right of suffrage should meet with certain condigu and effectual purishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred or may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, prompt ounishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by a fine and

Senators Windom, Logan and Kernan and Representatives Randall, Scales and Hurlbut, constituting the committee on the Indian appropriation bill, agreed upon a report this evening providing that the house shall recede from its proposition for the transfer of the Iudian oureau to the war department, and shall onsent to the item Inserted by the senate for the pay of agents, interpreters, inspectors, etc., amounting to some two undred and fifteen thousand dollars, and shall also appropriate the amounts required by the existing law for the salaries of the officials and clerks of the Indian bureau as now organized. This agreement leaves only the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill still a subject of conflic

The Public School Question. The senate judiciary committee agreed upon and reported the following as a substitute for the house joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution concerning religion and common schools: Resolved by the senate and house of

epresentatives, That the following arcle be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said constitution, namely:
Article 16, section 1. No State shall

make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or pronibiting a free exercise thereof, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to rectifiers, and had had no business with any office or public trust under any State. No public property and no revedown the stream and a tacking the vil- of any frauds, except so far as they were | nue of, nor any loan of credit by or under the authority of the United States, or any State, Territory, district or municipal corporation, shall be appropri-Wilson, that Senator Logan thwart- ated to, or made or used for the support of any school, educational or other intain officers, District-Attorney Ward stitution under the control of any religious sect, organization or denomina or tenets of any religious sect, organization or decomination shall be taught, telegram from Senator Ogleaby, his col- and no such particular creed or tenets shall be read or taught in any school or institution supported in whole or in pari by such revenue or loan of credit, and no such appropriation or lean of credit shall be made to any religious sect, organization or denomination, or to promote its interests or tenets. This article shall not be construed to prohibit the reading of the bible in any school or institution, and it shall not have the effect

Section 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation, to provide for the prevention and punishment of vio-

Appointment Confirmed. The senate confirmed the nomination of Edward Wilkins as collector of customs at Baltimore.

Capsized in a Hurricane. HALIFAX, August 10.-The ship N. W. Bietheu, Captain Cox, grain laden, when three days out from Baltimore capsized in a hurricane and sunk. The captain, his wife, two children, and all the crew but four were lost, vivers, after drifting about for fifty-six ours on pieces of the wreck, were

Important Telegraph News.

LONDON, August 10,-The great

orthern telegraph line to China and

now working, and communication

Japan, which was interrupted July 31st,

with the east is again established. Communication is also complete with Australia and New Zealand, the cable between Java and Australia, which broke

six months ago, having been repaired. MARRIED. MOSTI-NORTON-At Fort Madison, Iowa Wednesday, August 9th, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. G. Patterson, Mr. FRED MORTI and Miss ANNIE E. NORTON, both of

HEADQUARTERS CHICKASAW GUARDS, ) Memphis, Tenu., Angust II, 1878.

THE members of this command are orde &t
to meet at their avmory, in full dress at
six o'clock, this (FRIDAY) evening, for
dress parade. By order
R. P. DUNCAN, Captain Com'dg.
WM. D. POWELL, O. S. auil

wer All persons interested are hereby notified that I will proceed to take possession of prop-Senator Logan was asked by Represen- erty sold to the State Treasurer for State and tative Cochrane a number of questions | County Taxes for the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and of a political character, including some 1873, and not redeemed. I am authorized to receive from the owners, or their agents, al